WASHINGTON

Proposed Abolition of the Taxes on Manufactures.

New Financial Measures Before the Senate.

Retrenchment in the Naval Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1868. ed Abelition of the Tax on Manufac

The following is the bill reported to-day in the puse of Representatives by Mr. Schenck to exempt rtain manufactures from internal tax:—

Be it enacted, &c., That sections ninety-four and inlety-five of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto be and the same are hereby repealed, except so, much of said sections and amendments thereto as relate to taxes imposed thereby of gas made of coal, wholly or in part of any other material, or illuminating, lubricating or other mineral ores or articles, the products of the distillation, redistillation or redining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat or asphaltum or other bituminous substances or wines therein described, and on snuff and all other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and cheroots.

d cheroots.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed repeal or interfere with any law, regulation or ovision for the assessment or collection of any tax hich under existing laws may have been assessed which may accrue or be assessed hereafter and fore the lat day of May, A. D. 1888.

Sign. 3: This act shall take effect and be in force em and after the first day of May, A. D. 1888.

Nominations by the President. The President to-day sent to the Senate the follow-Oliver Munger, of Ohio, to be Consul at Turks

ushman K. Davis, to be Attorney for the United tes for the district of Minnesota. (This nomina-i was subsequently confirmed.) amuel W. Latta, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Sur-

Samuel W. Latta, of Femaly in the Navy.

Robert P. Lisie, Paymaster in the Navy.

James W. Sayder, to be Assessor of Internal Reveue for the 24th district of New York.

Robert H. Lindsey, Postmaster at Beise City, Idaho.

Henry Montague, Postmaster at Whitewater, Wis.

The Sale of Five-Twenty Bonds.

ecretary of the Treasury to-day sent a reply to Mr. Logan's resolution recently adopted in the House, in which he states that the total receipts from January 20, 1888, is \$7,753,600; of which there was sold at the Stock Exchange \$2,909,500. The remainder was sold by Jay Cooke & Company at rates varying from one-eighth to one-quarter of one per cent higher than the sales made at the Stock Exchange. Jay Cooke & Company, in a letter to the Secretary, dated New York, says:-"We have always been governed in selling by advices from our Washington

Suppression of Illicit Distilleries in Tennessee.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a
letter to-day from Collector Abernethy, of the Second collection district of Tennessee, dated at Knoxville the 6th instant, reporting the arrival of the cavalry intended to co-operate with him in the suppression of illicit distilleries. The Collector also states that the desperadoes in Claiborne county, on hearing of the determination on the part of the officers to bring them to justice, are reported to have formed themselves into companies for resistance. Thirty-one men and one commissioned officer were to leave for the field of operations on the afternoon of the 6th of March.

Senate.

A Washington despatch to the Evening Telegram

says that the Senate Finance Committee has decided to report Mr. Henderson's bill extending the issue of national bank notes to four hundred millions, with a view of equalizing the circulation among th

nator Sherman intends to push his funding bill, and thinks he has strength to carry it, as it meets

Senator Wilson introduced an important financial ll to-day, providing for the conversion and funding of the interest-bearing debt, and to amend the Bankng laws. The first section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon and registered bonds sufficient to redeem the entire interest-bearing debt. that the bonds shall be payable in fifty years, and shall bear six per cent interest for twenty years, and five per cent after twenty years, principal and interest payable in coin. The third section provides that the bonds shall be issued solely for the redemption and exchange of existing bonds, and said exchange may be made until January 1, 1870. The fourth section lays a tax of one per cent on said bonds per annum, and directs the Secretary to withhold the same from the interest as it accrues. The fifth section each State on government bonds. The seventh section authorizes the increase of the national currency to five hundred millions, to be dis-tributed among the States which are not enjoying to their full extent banking facilities. The eighth section provides that when the currency exceeds seven hundred millions the Secretary of the Trea-sury may rethre all in excess of that amount. The ninth section o'lrects the banking associations to hold their coin interest received on the bonds as a reserve

for any other purpose.

Astounding Statement in the House-Reported Inqueuse Fraud in the Treasury The startling remarks made to-day by Representa-

tive Logan in connection with Treasury bonds, induced Representatives Van Wyck and Laffin, of New York, to wait on General Spinner, United States Treasurer, in order to get information from him upon this subject. Other gentlemen, equally solicitous, made similar inquiries. General Spinner emphatically said to Messrs. Van Wyck and Laffin that the government has not lost a dollar's worth of bonds by the transaction to which Mr. Logan referred, that there is no foundation for the report that fraud has been committed in this particular, and that it has doubtless arisen from a misunderstanding of the manner in which business is conducted in the Printing Bureau. He explained that when a specified amount of bonds is directed to be printed the exact number of white or blank sheets necessary for that purpose are issued, for which a correct return is given by the person responsible for the custody of the sheets, and when they are spoiled or for any reason are not printed they are the account book and entered under the head of "Statistical" as an offset to account for the sheets issued. This is General Spinner's explanation. The Committee on Retrenciment will investigate the subject to-morrow and make an early report.

Two sweeping retrenchment bills were introduced in the House to-day—one by Mr. Feters, relative to the reduction of naval officers, and one by Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, relative to abolist ing certain civil offices. The first section of Mr. Peters' bill provides for the retirement of all line omco." of the navy upon reaching the age of six, years. The second section forbids promotions in or into any new grade created since 1860. The third section provides that whenever any grades in third section provides that whenever any grades in the navy, from admiral to ensign, shall become vacant they shall be abolished. The fourth section suspends operations at the Naval Academy at Annapolis after the close of the present academic year, to continue until the necessities of the naval service shall again require it. The first section of Mr. Van Wyck's bill abolishes the office of Naval Officer; the second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an Auditor of Accounts at the posts. sury to appoint an Auditor of Accounts at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco; the third section pro-vides that all fees received by all officers of the Busted States shall be paid into the Treasury; the

fourth section abolishes the Bureau of Education; the fifth section abolishes the Board of Coast Survey, and provides the the duties of that department shall be performed by officers and seamen of the navy.

The Reconstruction Committee held a meeting this morning, but there was scarcely a quorum present. The subject of the restoration of Alabama was considered, and it was agreed that, before any action we taken, an answer to a resolution of inquiry should be received in the House calling upon General Grant to furnish official returns of all the late elections in furnish official returns of all the late elections in

Thad Stevens has not been able to leave his house for several days. This morning it is reported he is very low, and the little strength he has is fast leaving

Ole Bull's Concert. Ole Bull gave his first concert to-night to a dense

auditory. Arrest of a Ginger Brandy Dealer.

It is known that immense frauds have been perpetrated in the export of trashy preparations under the name of ginger brandy by certain parties in New York. Several months ago a writ was issued for the arrest of the principal, but on hearing of this he escaped to Canada, where he temporarily took up his residence. Colonel Wood, of the detective bureau of the Treasury Department was on his trail.

A few days ago, learning that he was at a private residence near this city, he immediately arrested him and took him to New York to answer in court for the frauds which, it is believed, he committed on the gov-ernment. Other similar frauds are being discovered in that city. Colonel Wood has been placed on detective duty at the instance of the United States District Atterney at New York.

Land Office Business The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns, showing a disposal of 16,921 acres of the public lands during the month of February ast, at the local office at Humboldt, Kansas. The greater portion of the land was sold for cash, and the remainder was taken under the Homestead act and located with agricultural scrip.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Impeachment-Precedent-Reasons Why Sena-tor Morgan Should Vote Against Conviction—Indifference of the Democracy as to Impeachment—Confusion All Around in Consequence—The Precise Office Now Held by Mr. Johnson-Mr. Stanton's Title-Que Warranto-The Legal Tender Question and the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1868.

The mere impeachment and removal of President Johnson is of comparatively little importance to the country, when considered in connection with the precedent to be established by the consummation. There is nothing more dangerous than precedent under any system of government, but in a republic frequent encroachment on established customs should be studiously avoided. It is conceded that the duration of government depends upon its stability, and nothing is more cer-tain than that constant changes in the construction and theory of government, as administered, tend to overthrow and destroy all its sources of strength. constitution, which has organized, established and successfully maintained a great and good governof construction and form of administration—espe-cially if that government is of the people—it should not be changed until an exigency arises that it will not meet. As in the case of the United States, a country which threw off bondage and has become the greatest of nations under her constitution as heretofore understood and applied, there being no present none should be given it.if there is a desire on the part of the people to secure the future by adhering to the teachings of the past. And none will doubt that the heart of the people is averse to any innovation of the free institutions in America, the constitution of the

And here I shall venture a prediction as to the course on the impeachment question of Senator Mor-gan, of New York, although I have no knowledge of gan, of New York, attnough I have no knowledge of his intentions. There is not a member of the Senate who has greater reason to resist the tide of revolution now threatening the permanency of the government by attacking its base than he. He is wealthy, comes from a great commercial city, and has a posterity to be injured or benefited by his vote on this question. That he will vote against it I have no doubt, notwith-standing the fact that I have seen no other mention of his name on the side of conservatism in the mat-ter.

r. The course of the democracy touching the impeach-The course of the democracy touching the impeach-ment question is much discussed, and the general impression is that there is to be no stremous objec-tion in that quarter to the success of the scheme. It is claimed that, impeachment a success, the republi-can party will be repudiated by the country, and this result is considered more desirable than the defeat result is considered more desirable than the desca-of its course. But hits certainly is a very narrow and unstatesmanlike view to be taken of the subject. Can he be possible that the country will an early a contrained by the country with the very manual staken to destroy what party is tuelf the mischief to be avoided? There is no statesmanship in tearing down the temple, Sampson-like, with the purpose of crushing the enemy, when their destruction is alike the ruin of all. But if there is no inspiration of patriotism to stimulate the democracy to oppose the fatal scheme of impeachment, there is surely an adequate self-interest to energize them, to wit, the federal offices, which in possession during a Presidential campaign has hitherto been considered a great desideratum. Verily their ways and motives are past finding out. To be surely any and motives are past finding out. To be used to surely a surely ways and motives are past finding out. To be surely ally they protest against the main question. But where is the party? Where are the red indians of Tammany Hail, and where are the other democratic organizations throughout the country? They could have made their influence felt if they had spoken; but they have kept closed their usually boisterous mouths and their hands are folded, while on their faces gleams an ambiguous but sinister radiance. The conduct of the democratic party "leaves the people all in doubt" as to their purposes, and politicians here are undecided how to act in consequence. Even the people from abrorad whe journey to be a surely of the protest of the protes

TED STATES SUPREME COURT. Modardie and Georgia Injunction Casco Important Insurance Suit Decided.

Washington, March 9, 1868. Mr. Field closed the argument to-day in the

argued on the regular motion day, next Friday. Maurow against the Alliance Insurance Company. The company had insured the ship Marshall for was stated in the margin, against all seizures or effect of seizures. The Marshall having started on her voyage, was captured in 1861, by a party of rebels, within a few miles of New Orleans. The court held that there was at that time a de facto government in the South, which was defined to be a government in possession of the sovereignty of a particular section of the country, exercising some of the rights of an independent nation, such as blockade, the taking and exchange of prisoners and the support of armies. There was no more necessity that there should be a recognized legal government to justify seizures than a necessity to recognize the seizure itself as lawful. The efforts to draw off eleven States from their allegiance to this government and the setting up of the so-called Confederate States government were illegal, those States being still constitutionally in the Union. The court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts in favor of the appellant. Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justice Swayne dissented from the opinion. Judge Nelson remarked that the principles announced and the decision applied to several other insurance cases.

It was ordered that no arguments be heard after March 31, except in cases in which argument had been previously commenced.

The following decisions were rendered:—No. 39 was stated in the margin, against all seizures or been previously commenced.

The following decisions were rendered:—No. 39—Stearns vs. United States.—Judgment affirmed. No. 332—McClure vs. Brown.—Writ of error dismissed. No. 131—Pierce vs. The United States.—Motion granted. No. 263—Vose vs. Soutter and Knapp, and Nos 414 to 415.—Affirmed.

[Washington (March 8) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser—republican.]

General Hancock has asked to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District. He does this because the order removing certain members of the New Orleans City Council was revoked by General Grant; and the more recent revocation of his order removing the Street Commissioner of that city is doubtless a new aggravation to his sensitive mind. The request to be relieved is made in a formal manner, after the military custom, through the army headquarters. It was communicated to the President yesterday, and to-day he called on General Grant for copies of all correspondence relating to the disapproval of General Hancock's orders. What course he will take relative to the application for change of station is not known.

The Senate Military Committee has resolved not to take any action at present on the nomination of Mr. Thomas Ewing to be Secretary of War, and it is probable that the matter will lie undisturbed on the table until the end of the impeachment proceedings. The committee will, at the proper time, report against confirming the brevet rank offered by the President to Generals Sherman and Thomas, and in doing so will ask the Senate to pass a resolution very complimentary to these officers.

IMPEACHMENT-STANTON.

[Washington (March 8) correspondence of the Boston Post—democrat.]

The friends of President Johnson are less sanguine of his acquittal this evening than they have been before. The impression is being made upon the minds of the radicals that unless they convict him their party is hopelessly lost, and fears are entertained that this impression will insure the conviction of the President beyond peradventure. If the issue be the conviction of Andrew Johnson or the destruction of the radical party the democrats feel satisfied that conviction will follow. Such is the talk to-night in political circles.

People have wondered why Stanton continues to lodge every night in the War Department after all danger of his being displaced seems over. It has just transpired that there are no less than three prominent officials of the department who have declared that they would feel bound to recognize General Thomas as Secretary should Mr. Stanton walk on and he walk in, even for a moment. In view of this fact Mr. Stanton has concluded, "by and with the advice of the Senate," not to go out of ear shot of his office until matters are once more placed statu quo ante bellum.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1868.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MARYLAND. credentials were read and Mr. Johnson was Mr. Jounson, (dem.) of Md., presented the credentials of Mr. George Vickers, Senator elect from Mary

about escorting Mr. Vickers forward to take the

requisite oath, when Mr. SUMER, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the credentials of the Hon. George Vickers, Senator elect from Maryland, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to consider ifn te State of Maryland, with its existing constitution, has a republican form of government, so as to be able at this time to select and commission a Senator of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER read the first section of the constitution of Maryland, providing for voting by white male ciple of exclusion, and was anti-republican and contrary to the principles on which our government was formed, according to the solemn declaration of our fathers. All the States but South Carolina, when our fathers. All the States but South Carolina, when the constitution was formed, recognized the principle that all citizens were entitled to suffrage, and when the articles of confederation were framed an attempt at exclusion on account of color was voted down. He read from the writings of Alexander Hamilton in the Federalist an impression or opinion that the laws were to restore the rights that have been taken. The negroes could no longer be refused an equal sharge of representation, and he claimed that the necessary consequence of the freedom of the negroes was their restoration to all the rights of citizenship. Some two hundred thousand citizens of Maryland, therefore, being denied their right of representation, he submitted that the constitution of the State could not be republican in form. He then pointed out that fourieen counties in Maryland, with a total population of one hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy-one, elected fourteen Senators out of the twenty-four, a majority out of the body. This system of rotten boroughs was also anti-republican in form, and the Legislature thus composed having furnished a commission to the gentleman now presenting himself, he (Mr. Sumner) thought a committee of this body should consider the question of that constitution. He might be alone in this, as he had been more than once reminded of being in other days; but he did not regard it now more than he did then, and he insisted that it was the duty of the Senate to declare its opinion on this question.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., said that under the principle put forth by the Senator none but five New England States and the State of Wisconsin were republican in form. He supposed that when his coleague came here from California with his credentials he would be sent back, because that State did not possess a government republican in form, and he presumed the Senator offered the resolution to indicate how for he was in the advance of his party friends. If that was so, as his object was attained, he (Mr. the constitution was formed, recognized the prin-

friends. If that was so, as his object was attained, he (Mr. Conness) would move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Conness withdrew the motion at the instance of Mr. Nye, (rep.) of Nevada, who called attention to the fact that the present Governor of Maryland was elected under the constitution of 1864, by which those who had been engaged in the rebellion had been disfranchised. Subsequently, under an arrangement with the Governor, registers were appointed through whom even those who had been generals in the rebel army were allowed to vote without pardon. By this fraudulent transaction the State had been placed in the hands of rebels. Mr. Nye read from a letter written by Mr. Carmichael in confirmation of his statement, and said if it was true the present constitution of Maryland rested on the basis of a corrupt political combination, and it was confirmed thus by one of their number, Governor Swann having, in violation of the existing constitution, directed his registers to thwart the wishes of the loyal people of Maryland. He for one would not be a party to a crime that would forever be a stench in the nostrils of the citizens of this country.

Mr. Johnson said that when the State of Maryland

would not be a party to a crime that would forever be a steach in the nostrils of the citizens of this country.

Mr. Johnson said that when the State of Maryland had any fault to find with the constitution her representatives on that floor would be ready to do it.

Mr. Conness then renewed, the motion to lay the resolution on the table, but Mr. Sumner withdrew the resolution, saying be had accomplished his purpose, Mr. Vickens then came forward and was sworn.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented concurrent resolutions from the New York Legislature, arging appropriations for the improvement of Buffalo harbor, in accordance with the plan proposed by the Board of United States Engineers, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a petition of one indudred and fifty destitute colored citizens of Georgia and Alabama, setting forth that although able to work, and willing to do so for fifty or sixty dollars a year, they cannot obtain work because of persecutions and injustice, and praying an appropriation of \$160 each to enable them to emigrate to Liberia.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., presented petitions from various paris of Michigan, praying for a reduction of the army and navy, &c., in the interest of refrenchment and for the purpose of reducing taxes.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mich., presented a petition of Joseph Segar, a citizen of Virgania, setting forth that the United States government seized his property during the war, and that he had Sivays been a loval citizen, and praying that his property be reterred to hare. Referred to Committee on Calms,

Mr. Moncan, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the time of the war, and that he had Sivays been a loval citizen, and praying that his property be reterred to hare. Referred to Committee on Calms,

strances of Memra. Appleton & Co., Harper Brothers and other publishers, as well as bookbladers of New York, against the passage of the pending Copyright law. Beferred to Committee on the Library.

Mr. Tauxsutl, (rep.) of Ill., presented a petition to abolish the office of President of the United States. He did so, he said, without any sympathy with its object. The petition was laid on the table.

Several petitions were presented for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. Coxxilayo introduced a bill to authorize the constitution of a relivored and telegraph line from the constitution of a relivored and telegraph line from same to the Patient States government as a military same to the Patient States government as a military same to the Patient States government as a military same to the Patient States government as a military and post road, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., called up the joint resolution for the restoration of Alabadha to representative the process of the

appropriation.

Mr. Sumner said that since the session of Saturday art. Standard said that since the session of saturday he had seen the Secretary of State, had informed him that at this moment Harvey was Minister of Portugal, although he was now in Wasaington. He (Sunner) hoped that the amendment of the committee would

aithough he was now in Wasaington. He (Sunner) hoped that the amendment of the committee would be agreed to.

Mr. Willey, (rep.), of W. Va., opposed the amendment, saying that if the Senate had not called for the letter of Harvey, which had given rise to this trouble it would have been long since forgotten. It was inconsistent with the dignity of the Senate to make so much ado about a private letter never intended for their eyes. He was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vl., thought Mr. Harvey had been sufficiently punished, and that they ought to treat this as if it were an original question. He understood Mr. Harvey had appeared before the House committee and made an explanation satisfactory to them.

The amendment was not adopted.

On on amendment by the committee striking out the appropriation for the mission to Ecuador considerable debate took place in regard to the necessity of the mission, during wifeth it was stated that it was proposed to class it with the mission to Peru, and that for the sake of economy, there being no minister at present appointed, it had been thought best to dispense with this mission. The amendment was agreed to.

On an amendment to the section which appropriated for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, and reducing the amount to \$20,000, a general discussion ensued on the subject of economy. Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden and others opposed the amendment on the ground that the sum proposed was entirely too small, the last named saying ironically he wanted it understood that in accordance with the prevalent fashion he declared himself in favor of economy, but he wished to see the government carried on.

The first part of the amendment, to include in the tiem for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, for which \$30,000 was appropriated in the bill as it came from the House, was lost.

The question recurred on reducing the amount to \$20,000.

Mr. Conkling said it had become so now that no one could advocate economy in any measure without

Mr. Conkling said it had become so now that no one could advocate economy in any measure without provoking ridicule, on the ground that one thing was too small, and another too large, conveying the idea that it was all a mere flourish of trumpets, mere demagoguism. Nevertheless, he thought this bill a proper subject for an attempt to top off excresences in the public service. He read some of the items which went to make up the amount last year.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was not the fact of economy that he had objected to, but rather that necessary appropriations were objected to on the score of economy, thus holding out hopes to the country that could not be realized. He explained that his former remark meant that he had heretofore been content to let the country form its own opinion of his economical disposition.

The latter part of the amendment was agreed to. An amendment striking out an appropriation of \$4,000 for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers was adopted.

At half-past four o'clock, pending further consideration of the bill, a motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., asked first to offer a resolution.

The CLERK proceeded to read the resolution:—

The CLERK proceeded to read the resolution:-Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following documents and proceedings of the Senate sitting a executive sesion, to wit:—

in executive sesion, to wit:—

At this point Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., objected, saying that if they were read in open session there would be no necessity for the resolution. Senators might have objections, and accordingly, on motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate went into executive session and in a few minutes adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 9, 1868.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. The SPEAKER proceeded in the regular order of business in the morning hour on Monday to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:—

By Mr. VAN AERNAM, (rep.) of N. Y.—Extending

the bounties provided for in the acts of July 22, 1861, and July 23, 1866, to the widows, minor children and parents of drafted men who died or were killed in the service, and of soldiers who were charged upon the rolls with desertion, but who returned to duty and afterwards died or were killed in the service. Also resolutions of the New York Legislature in re-lation to an appropriation for the improvement of Buffalo harbor.

commerce and internal trade by facilitating direct importation.

By Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio—To incorporate the Lloyd Car Heating and Ventilating Company.

By the Spraker—Making appropriations for the completion of a harbor of commerce and refuge at Michigan City; also refunding duties paid under protest on the importation from France on a bell donated for the use of St. Mary's Institute and Notre Dame University, Indiana.

By Mr. Cook, (rep.) of Ill.—For the improvement of the Illinois river from the formation of the Illinois river from the formation of the Illinois and Western Michigan Canal to its mouth.

By Mr. Newcoms, (rep.) of Mo.—To incorporate the Mississippi Levee Rallway and Steamship Company; and to ald in the construction of levees on the Mississippi river.

By Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis.—Memorials of

and to aid in the conservation of the sissippi river.

By Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Wis.—Memorials of the Wisconsin Legislature for confirmation of the title to unsurveyed lands in the Wisconsin river; for the removal of restrictions to the further entry of public lands with Agricultural College scrip and for the improvement of the St. Croix river bordering the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and asking appropriations therefor.

By Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of Wis.—Joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature as to the rights of naturalized citizens.

appropriations therefor.

By Mr. Sawyer, (fep.) of Wis.—Joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature as to the rights of naturalized citizens.

By Mr. Higby, (rep.) of Cal.—To amend the Additional Bounty act so as to make it to apply to California and Nevada volunteers.

By Mr. Hooper, of Utah.—Memorial of the Utah Legislature for pay for Indian depredations and expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities.

By Mr. PILE, (rep.) of Mo.—Resolutions of the Missourt Legislature in reference to bounty, and also in reference to repairing the levees.

Mr. Pile stated that he was necessarily absent from the House when the vote was taken on the impeachment articles. If present he would have voted for all but the last two.

By Mr. Laplin, (rep.) of N. Y.—Memorials from the New York Legislature in reference to the improvement of Buffalo harbor.

By Mr. Horchkiss, (dem.) of Conn.—To make the duties on felt carpeting, felt druggets, and balzes, white, colored or printed, and composed of wool, flax, jute, cotton or other material, the same as on druggets and brockings.

By Mr. Lincoln, (rep.) of N. Y.—Concerning invalid pensions and the time of the commencement of the same, providing that they shall commence on the day of disability or discharge, and continue during life or the continuance of such disability.

By Mr. Van Wyok, (rep.) of N. Y.—To reduce the expenses of the government. The bill abolishes the

same, providing that they shall commence on the day of disability or discharge, and continue during life or the continuance of such disability.

By Mr. VAN WYOK, (rep.) of N. Y.—To reduce the expenses of the government. The bill abolishes the office of Naval Officer and provides for the appointment of an auditor of accounts at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. It requires all fees, fines, penalties, forfeitures and commissions to be paid into the Treasury, and compensation of all officers to be fixed by law, and in the meantime to be no greater than the chief of his department, and abolishes the Bureau of Education and the Board of the Coast Survey.

By Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa.—To permit foreign goat skins and Sielly sunnet to be imported free of duty. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with a petition in favor of it signed by all the moroeco manufacturers in Philadelphia.

By Mr. BALDWIN, (rep.) of Mass.—Providing that all just and legal promises, agreements and contracts shall be enforced according to the legal meaning of the words used, and as understood by the parties at the time, the provision to apply to the words dollars and cents as well as to other words.

By Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal.—Authorizing the establishment of a bureau for mining and precious metals, and providing for its inauguration and support.

THE POLITICAL SPATUS OF TEXAS.

establishment of a bureau for mining and precious metals, and providing for its inauguration and support.

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF TEXAS.

The call for bills being concluded the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered last Thesday by Mr. Loan, (rep.) of Mo., instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the political status of the State of Texas. After some remarks by Mr. Loan the resolution was adopted.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

Mr. NEWCOMB offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report such amendment to the constitution of the United States as shall settle the qualifications of electors impartially and uniformly in all the States. Adopted.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. Cook offered a resolution directing the General of the Army to communicate copies of all correspondence in his office in relation to the City Councils of New Orleans and Jefferson City, La. Adopted.

TREATIES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BIOMWELL, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution declaring that the House never has surrendered and never will surrender the right to withhold appropriations for carrying out treaties, annexing territory, &c. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish copies of the correspondence, negotiations and treaties with any German State, since the first of January last, relative to the rights of naturalized citizens. Adopted.

THE PINANCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. BURR, (dem.) of Ill., offered a resolution declaring that sound financial policy requires the gradual withdrawal of the interest bearing bonds, and the substitution therefor of greenbacks.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Olio, moved to lay the reso-

mbatitation therefor of greenbacks.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to! lay the resonation on the table. Negatived—yeas 55, nays 65,

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to' lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 55, nays 65, as follows:—
Yeas—Messers. Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Beaman, Blaine, Riair, Chanler, Churchill, Dawes, Dixor, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farasworth, Fields, Garield, Griswold, Higby, Eckley, Eliot, Farasworth, Fields, Garield, Griswold, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of N. Y., Hunter, Jenekes, Johnson, Kelley, Kelsey, Laflin, Lincoin, Lyach, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Myers, O'Nell, Perham, Peters, Pile, Poland, Price, Robertson, Sawyer, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Taber, Thomas, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne of Wis, Washburne of Mass, Williams of Fa., Wood—66.
NAYS—Messers. Adams, Allison, Archer, Axtell, Baker, Barnes, Barnum, Beatty, Beck, Boyer, Bromwell, Burr, Cake, Clarke of Kannas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Eggleston, Eddridge, Farriss, Perry, Gollady, Gravely, Grover, Halght, Harding, Hawkins, Hoiman, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Khott, Koonts, Lawrence of Pa., Layonard, McChulo, Loan, Loughridge, Mallory, Marshall, Niblack, Orth, Father, Policy, Raum, Ross, Schenck, Schofield, Sitgrawen, Stone, Tale, Primble of Ky, Van Trump, Welker, Williams of Ind., Wilson of Iswa, Woodward—55.

The House refused to second the previous question.
Then, on motion of Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lowa, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Mr. BEAMAN, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the resolution directing the General commanding the armies to report the number of votes cast under the Reconstruction laws up to the present time for and against the Alabama constitution. The House then proceeded to the consideration of

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:— RELIEF OF MRS. GENERAL ANDERSON.

The Senate disagreement to the accordment of the House to the Senate's bill for the relief of Mrs. General Anderson.

On motion of Mr. Holman the House insisted on-its amendment, and asked for a committee on con-ference.

General Anderson.

On motion of Mr. Holman the House insisted on its amendment, and asked for a committee on conference.

COVERING MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

The Senate substitute for the House joint resolution directing that certain moneys now in the hands of the United States Treasury as special agent of the United States Treasury as special agent of the United States Treasury as next taken up.

Mr. Washburn, of Wis., moved that the Senate substitute be concurred in. The matter gave rise to a considerable and excited debate, Mr. Washburn specifying the cotton case of Shepher and of Parkman, Brooks & Co. as cases where gross fraud had been perpetrated, and Mr. Logan declaring that he ciaim was a perfectly honest and just one.

While Mr. Logan was speaking Mr. Chanler, (dem.) of N. Y., put some questions to him, and after some cross-firing between them Mr. Logan remarked that there was no necessity for the gentleman from New York gelling excited, adding that a wasp could get excited, that an ant could bite and that small things could annoy.

Mr. Chanler interposed the suggestion "or can make an ass kick." Subsequently Mr. Chanler, rising to a personal explanation, said that the gentleman from Illinois had entirely misunderstood his motive in putting questions to him, and had therefore, in the course of his remarks, made use of expressions which he was sure he would on understanding his (Mr. Chanler's) manner that his questions were put to harass him; but in the gentlemanity explanation he would withdraw anything offensive he might have said.

A STARTLING ASSERTION.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Logan alluded to a fact which created considerable stir. He said that recently the Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau (Mr. Clarke) had obtained the certificate of three other officials of the Treasury to the destruction in their presence of cancelled bonds to the amount of \$18,640,000, while in fact and in truth no such bonds had been destroyed, and while what was supposed to be such bonds was nothing mor

ASSAY OFFICE IN IDAHO.

Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to locate and establish an assay office at Boise city, Idaho, which was The several other bills on the Speaker's table taken up and referred to their appropriate mittees.

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Mr. Collection of the whisery tal.

Mr. Chanler introduced a bill explanatory of the act of January 11, 1888, to prevent frauds in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of fil., from the Post Office Committee, reported a Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of a site for a Post Office and Subarressury at Boston, at a sum not exceeding 200,0004. After explanations by Messrs. Farnsworth and Banks the Joint resolution was passed, with an amendment requiring the certificate of the District Attorney for the Eastern district of Massachusetts as to the title. More inquiries into the workings of the Eastern district of Massachusetts as to the title. More inquiries into the Workings of The More inquiries into the Treasury to inform the House whether Mr. Edmund Cooper is now performing the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, or has done so at any time since the rejection of his nomination by the Senate, and if so by what authority of law, which was adopted.

The Senate's joint resolution providing for the representation of the United States at the International Maritime Exposition at Havre was taken from the Speaker's table. After considerable discussion Mr. Schenck providing against the payment of mileage to the Commissioners and against their being conveyed to or from Havre in any national or public vessel.

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SThe Senate joint resolution for the relief of Israel p. Dichl was taken from the Speaker's table and

p. Dichl was taken from the Speaker's table and assed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., presented the petl'tion of Joseph H. Scranton and other citizens of Pennsylvania for the repeal of all the laws establishing bonded warehouses.

Mr. Myers presented a petition from Fisherville, N. H., to the same effect; also a petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade and business men for such change in the law as will authorize the forwarding of imported goods without warehousing directly to the point of destination.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of journeymen cigar makers and cigar manufacturery of the Second district of Pennsylvania against stamping each cigar.

THE SALE OF TEN-FORTY BONDS.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the sale of tenforty bonds, the rates at which sold, &c., and copies of contracts made for labor in the Appraiser's Department of New York and authority for the same, &c.

PLACED ON THE REGERD.

Mr. MAYNARD was permitted to record his vote affirmatively on the impeachment resolutions and the impeachment articles. He asked also permission to have some remarks on the subject printed in the Globe.

The SPEAKER remarked that fifty-one members had add that privilege and he pressured there would be

the Globe.

The Speaker remarked that fifty-one members had had that privilege, and he presumed there would be no objection.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., said he objected, insmuch as forty-five members had vainly endeavored the other day to get leave to print one five minutes?

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to exempt certain manufac-tures from internal tax, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted with leave to report at any time.

time.

The House at forty minutes past four o'clock adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

on Sunday was rewarded by the seizure of no fewer than eight large distilleries and rectfying establish ments in this city, under the direction of Inspecto Bailey, of the Fourth district; Inspector J. H. Glea son and special Inspector Conatty, with seven of cers and twenty-two keepers, proceeded from the rendezvous in Eighty-ninth street to the establish-

son and special Inspector Conatty, with seven officers and twenty-two keepers, proceeded from the rendezvous in Eighty-ninth street to the establishment known as the "Jones' Wood Distillery," in Seventy-first street, near the East river. On being refused admittance, inspector Gleason succeeded in crossing a fence and let himself down in the inside. The books were examined and the entry found not to correspond with the mash in the tubs. The establishment belongs to J. Noell and is valued at \$25,000.

Two distilleries in Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, between Second and Third avenues, were then visited. Mr. Conatty selzed the former, the property of W. R. Curtis, and the latter by Inspector Gleason, which belonged to G. M. Bauer. Both establishments were running at the time and a perusal of the books showed that the government had been defrauded. The places are valued at \$75,000.

A rectifying establishment in Sixty-first street, owner unknown, also fell into the hands of the lucky raiders. A long and weary journey brought the officers at half-past three o'clock to the distillery of O. B. Carpenter, in Forty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Suspecting that the distillery was running the front door was broken open, Inspector Gleason just being in time to prevent a man turning off the gas. An examination of the cistern showed that one of the boards was loose and a man who was sent below discovered fifteen barrels of whiskey, together with eight large mash tubs filled and ready for use. Twenty-two barrels of liquor were also found in a blacksmith's shop in the rear of the establishment. Failing to gain access to the office or cistern room of a distillery in gain access to the office or cistern room of a distillery in gain access to the office of cistern room of a distillery in the cach, was discovered, and Mr. Conatty seized the place.

Returning to the distillery of James Sickles, in East Thirteenth street, the roof was gained, and the officers having descended into the rooms traced pipes into

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S FUND.

City Chamberlain Peter B. Sweeny has paid to the credit of the city another instalment of interest de-rived by him from the deposit of the moneys of the city and county of New York, over and above the expenses of his office. The amount paid over to the city by Chamberlain Sweeny, up to this time, is sixty thousand dollars, as will be seen from the following

had been destroyed, and while what was supposed to be such bonds was nothing more than blank paper. This he had been told by Mr. Clarke himself. He had not believed the statement, and had gone to see the Treasurer, General Spinner. General Spinner had told him that it was all wrong, and that there ought to be some explanation made of it. He (General Spinner) did not know how it was, and supposed it must have been done satisfactorily. He said that if he had known the fact at the time he would not have allowed it to be done.

Mr. Price, (rep.) of Iowa, said that this was an alarming declaration, and he wished to have some more particulars. He wished the gentleman from Illinois to state whether the certificate showed the numbers, dates and denominations of the bonds represented as being destroyed.